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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/036,206	12/26/2001	Scott M. Frank	36968/263410 (BS01281)	2850
23552	7590	05/05/2005	EXAMINER	
MERCHANT & GOULD PC P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			APPIAH, CHARLES NANA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	
DATE MAILED: 05/05/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/036,206

Applicant(s)

FRANK ET AL.

Examiner

Charles Appiah

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 14-19 and 24-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 8-19 and 41-44 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 24-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/1/05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after allowance or after an Office action under *Ex Parte Quayle*, 25 USPQ 74, 453 O.G. 213 (Comm'r Pat. 1935). Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 01, 2005 has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on April 01, 2005 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement has been considered by the examiner and made of record.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Haartsen (5,771,453) in view of Chapman et al. (6,192,231)**.

Regarding claim 1, Haartsen discloses a system and a method for providing communication services through a mobile communications network, comprising: at least one mobile telephone (120c) in communication with the mobile telecommunications network (communication between cell station 102 and terminal 120c), a home base station (110) having a mobile telephone interface unit for communication with mobile telephones (see col. 4, lines 64-67), and a mobile telephone registration unit, the home base station being capable of detecting the presence of the at least one mobile telephone in its coverage area (see col. 10, lines 18-22), and the mobile telephone registration unit being capable of storing information identifying the at least one mobile telephone (see col. 4, lines 47-55, col. 5, lines 6-23 and col. 9, line 61 to col. 10, line 45), and at least one telephone device (terminals 120a, 120b) in communication with the home base station (terminal 120a communicates with base station 110). See Fig. 1. Haartsen fails to disclose wherein the telephone device comprises either a traditional telephone or a device specially designed to operate with the home base station, and wherein the home base station is operative to enable communication by the telephone device on the mobile telecommunications network through the at least one mobile telephone when the at least one mobile telephone is in the home base station's coverage area.

Chapman discloses as illustrated in Figs. 1-4, discloses a telephone apparatus (customer base station), which allows a traditional telephone device (4) designed to operate with the home base station such that communication by the telephone device on the mobile telecommunications network through the at least one mobile telephone

when the at least one mobile telephone (3a) is in the home base station's coverage area (See Fig. 1, illustrating communicating from device 4 through home base station through cellular phone 3a to network through based station 8 and also col. 5, lines 55-64, col. 6, line 55 to col. 7, line 8). Chapman further discloses the capability of detecting the presence or absence of cordless handsets and routing selection means in accordance with the presence or absence of the handsets (see col. 3, lines 29-49).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Chapman's telephone apparatus into Haartsen's system in order to provide service options that allow a user to use both a cordless or fixed telephone system and a cellular telephone system interchangeably, efficiently and flexibly, without the need for complex procedures as taught by Chapman.

Regarding claim 4, Haartsen as modified by Chapman further discloses wherein the at least one telephone device is a corded telephone device as taught by Chapman (see corded telephone 4, Figs. 1 and 3).

Regarding claim 5, Haartsen as modified by Chapman further discloses wherein the home base station further comprises a cordless telephone interface unit interface unit as taught by Chapman (see connection between detector 13 and cordless telephone 16, Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 6, Haartsen as modified by Chapman further discloses wherein the at least one mobile telephone includes a home base station interface unit (feature of communication between terminal 3a and customer base station, Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 7, Haartsen shows the base station and the mobile station having displays for displaying information to the user (see 142, 259, Figs. 3 and 5), but fails to disclose wherein the at least one telephone device is capable of receiving information identifying the at least one mobile telephone from the home base station and displaying the information to a user.

Chapman further discloses the capability of detecting and recognizing calling line identity (CLI) (see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 17) and called number identity (CNI) (see col. 4, lines 40-54), including converting signals for display of a caller's identity in order for a called party to have the ability to identify a caller and choose whether to answer a call (see col. 6, lines 1-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to select and indicate a selected mobile terminal on the display for the benefit of providing for the display of any desired communication information including identification information on Haartsen as modified by Chapman in order to ensure the appropriate routing of incoming calls where there are a plurality of mobile devices or extensions.

5. Claims 24-35, 38, 39 and 40 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Griffith et al. (5,598,412) in view of Chapman et al. (6,192,231) and further in view of Haartsen (5,771,453).**

Regarding claim 24, Griffith discloses an apparatus for providing telephone services to a plurality of telephone devices, the apparatus comprising: a mobile telephone interface unit for controlling interface with mobile telephones the mobile telephone interface unit interfacing with the mobile telephones through radio signals

(feature of BRI bases 113, 127 communicating with mobile stations 115-118 and 128-131), a transceiver connected to the mobile interface unit (RF circuitry 200 and RF interface 260, Fig. 4), a local telephone interface unit (ISDN interface 240 and RF interface 260) for interfacing with corded (112, 114) and cordless telephone devices (115-118), and a controller (210) for controlling interactions among the mobile telephone interface unit, a telephone location interface unit and a mobile telephone registration unit (see col. 11, line 44 to col. 12, line 31). See Figs. 1 and 4. Griffith fails to teach wherein the controller enables communications to be directed from the corded and cordless telephone devices over a wireless telecommunications network via a mobile telephone.

Chapman discloses as illustrated in Figs. 1-4, discloses a telephone apparatus (customer base station), which enables communications to be directed from the corded and cordless telephone devices over a wireless telecommunications network via mobile telephone (See Fig. 1, illustrating communicating from device (4) through home base station (1) through cellular phone 3a to network through based station (8) and also col. 5, lines 55-64, col. 6, line 55 to col. 7, line 8). Chapman further discloses the capability of detecting the presence or absence of cordless handsets and routing selection means in accordance with the presence or absence of the handsets (see col. 3, lines 29-49).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Chapman's telephone apparatus into Griffith's system in order to provide service options that allow a user to use both a cordless or fixed telephone system and a

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cellular telephone system interchangeably, efficiently and flexibly, without the need for complex procedures as taught by Chapman.

The combination of Griffith and Chapman fails to disclose a privacy unit, which interacts with the controller.

Haartsen discloses a system in which a portable telephone base station is operated with multiple devices, wherein the radio transceiver of the base station can be controlled to serially communicate with a predetermined plurality of cellular terminals and when one terminal is registered and has access to the base station all remaining terminals in the local region of the base station are prevented from access to the base station (see col. 3, lines 35-53, col. 11, lines 33-47), suggesting the capability of privacy provision in response to a privacy request and disabling audio connections to other devices.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the privacy capability of Haartsen to the system of Griffith in order to ensure that authorized and connected devices are allowed to communicate in privacy without any undesired interruptions.

Regarding claim 25, Griffith further discloses a mobile telephone registration unit for registering mobile telephones with the apparatus (see col. 5, line 46 to col. 6, line 23).

Regarding claim 26, Griffith's Fig. 1 shows a corded telephone interface unit (see col. 12, lines 13-31) and a cordless telephone interface unit (see col. 11, lines 43-49). See col. 3, lines 3-21.

Regarding claims 27 and 28 Griffith fails to teach a privacy unit for providing privacy to a user in communication with a remote party wherein the privacy unit is capable of interpreting a privacy request message, determining an originating device for the privacy request message and disabling audio connections to other devices

Haartsen discloses a system in which a portable telephone base station is operated with multiple devices, wherein the radio transceiver of the base station can be controlled to serially communicate with a predetermined plurality of cellular terminals and when one terminal is registered and has access to the base station all remaining terminals in the local region of the base station are prevented from access to the base station (see col. 3, lines 35-53, col. 11, lines 33-47), suggesting the capability of privacy provision in response to a privacy request and disabling audio connections to other devices.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the privacy capability of Haartsen to the system of Griffith in order to ensure that authorized and connected devices are allowed to communicate in privacy without any undesired interruptions.

Regarding claims 29-31, Griffith as modified by Chapman fails to teach at least one docking station wherein the at least one docking station is connected to the apparatus through a cable and the docking station and further includes a battery charger.

Haartsen's Figure 2 shows the base station a housing (docking station) within which a cellular terminal may be inserted or parked and further includes a battery charger (see col. 6, lines 12-26).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use Haartsen's portable base station with the docking as well battery charging capabilities with the system of Griffith and Chapman in order to have a versatile communication system with minimal components that operates efficiently in providing desired communication services.

Regarding claim 32, Griffith further discloses a mobile telephone selector, wherein the mobile telephone selector determines which mobile telephone the mobile telephone interface unit interfaces with (see col. 2, line 67 to col. 3, line 2).

Regarding claims 33 and 34, Haartsen further shows wherein the apparatus has a display screen displayed on a user interface of the base status and a plurality of buttons on the base station (see Fig. 2) and Griffith further discloses the capability of detecting and recognizing calling line identity (CLI) (see col. 5, line 65 to col. 6, line 17) and called number identity (CNI) (see col. 4, lines 40-54).

The combination of Griffith, and Haartsen fail to show wherein the mobile selector is a selection screen displayed on a user interface of the apparatus and wherein the selector is a plurality of buttons on the apparatus and each button is associated with one mobile telephone in communication with the apparatus.

However, since Haartsen shows the base station having display capability and a plurality of buttons, and Chapman discloses CLI and CNI detection and recognition

including converting signals for display of a caller's identity in order for a called party to have the ability to identify a caller and choose whether to answer a call (see col. 6, lines 1-17), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to select and indicate a selected mobile terminal on the display including associating a different button with one mobile telephone in communication with the apparatus for the benefit of quickly identifying a connected mobile device when desired for example, in order to avoid disturbance to users of other extensions.

Regarding claim 35, Griffith further discloses wherein the controller is capable of directing the mobile telephone interface unit to communicate with a specific mobile telephone according to a selection logic (see col. 5, line 60 to col. 6, line 6, col. 11, line 58 to col. 12, line 12).

Regarding claim 38, Griffith's teaching of employing the registration feature to track wireless terminals (see col. 5, line 35 to col. 6, line 39) reads on the selection logic being based on mobility history.

Regarding claims 39 and 40 Griffith shows the wireless terminal having a display and a keypad (308) connected to a controller/memory (333) and that a registration or identification, process being terminal-activated (see col. 5, lines 26-35), inherently suggesting the capability of initiating a registration with the keypad or display connected to the controller serving as a user interface on the apparatus.

6. Claims 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over **Griffith et al. (5,598,412) and Chapman et al and further in view of Well Known Prior Art (Official Notice).**

Regarding claims 36 and 37 Griffith fails to teach wherein the selection logic is based on radio signal strength or on a history of connection quality.

However, examiner takes Official Notice that the concept of using connection quality history as well as radio signal strength for making mobile communication connections is very well known and expected in the art and as such it would have been obvious to make the mobile telephone selection based on signal strength and connection quality history in order to ensure maintaining high quality communications to subscribers.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 8-19 and 41-44 are allowed.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Chambers et al. (2 253 119) discloses a telecommunications adapter that enables a fixed telephone system to operate over a personal communication network.

Cheah et al. (6,788,953) discloses a wireless local loop communication system that uses a SLIC to provide standard telephone service by way of a cellular network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Appiah whose telephone number is 571 272-7904. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 571 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CA


CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER